

U.S. Naval Air Station,
Commandant's Quarters (Quarters 1)
Pensacola
Escambia County
Florida

HABS No. PL-215

HABS
FLA,
17-PENS
69-

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Architectural and Engineering Record
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20243

U.S. NAVAL AIR STATION,
COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS
(QUARTERS 1)Location:U.S. Naval Air Station,
Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida.Present Owner:Commanding Officer;
Public Works Center.Present Use:Residential quarters of Chief of Naval
Education and Training.Significance:

The Italianate style building illustrates a governmental time lag in adopting mid-nineteenth century architectural styles. The house, a symmetrical structure with central roof gables, is somewhat regional in character with the two-story peripteral porches. The complex includes a brick kitchen wing with stepped gables added in 1849 or 1850 and brick stable and carriage house structures which also apparently pre-date the Civil War.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1874.
2. Architect: The building was probably designed by one of the Washington architects employed by the U.S. Navy.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The Quarters, Chief of Naval Training, formerly known as the Commandant's Quarters (Q-1), was built on the old Pensacola Navy Yard and has been the property of the U.S. Navy during its entire history.
4. Builder: Construction was done by craftsmen and laborers of the Navy Yard under the supervision of the Civil Engineer.
5. Original plans and construction: The original dwelling on the present site of the Quarters, Chief of Naval Training, was one of the oldest structures on the old Navy Yard. Construction began in 1826 and a letter of January 18, 1827, written from Pensacola to the Charleston Courier stated: "The Navy Yard here progresses but slowly; they are, I am told, building (a) house for the commandant..." The quarters were occupied by the Commandant until the surrender of the Union forces to the Confederates in 1861.

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When the Confederates evacuated the Navy Yard in 1862, the house was destroyed except for the brick kitchen wing which served as temporary quarters until the present house was completed in 1874. A hot house was added about the time the house was built.

The new structure is an unusually large building. It has a basement and three upper floors comprising a total gross area of 7,966 square feet and a net area of 5,920 square feet. The number of rooms have been variously counted from 21 rooms with 10 bedrooms to 24 rooms with 8 bedrooms. The original cost of construction was \$27,932.08.

6. Alterations and additions: Throughout the years improvements and renovations to the house have followed the development of technical inventions such as electric lights, new household appliances including refrigerators, automatic washers and dryers and air conditioners, new furniture fashions and tastes, and, of course, to a large extent the wishes of the occupants. There is a record of the furniture placed in the house from 1874 to 1898. An inventory of the furniture in the quarters since the reopening of the station in 1915 to 1940 is in the Plant Account Office. This inventory indicates that considerable bedroom and hall furniture, curtain and porch furnishings were replaced in 1931 and 1932. Also, the inventory suggests replacement of much dining room, kitchen and library furniture between 1937-1940.

At one time there was a cumulative annual structural and furniture allowance which in 1961 provided \$990.00 for structural repairs and \$496.00 for furniture. Because of the unusually large size of the house, 7,966 square feet, the structural allowance was inadequate and efforts to have it increased throughout the years were to no avail. These annual allowances were stopped about ten years ago and today structural repairs and new furniture are handled on an "as needed" basis rather than on a fixed annual allowance.

Extensive alterations and additions have been made to these quarters, but unfortunately adequate records on these improvements date only from the 1930s to the present time. Metal gates, fence and a new kitchen were added in 1935. The following year, 1936, new stairs and vestibule were constructed. A garage was built in 1937. Two years later extensive bathroom renovations occurred and a shower was added. Also, in 1939, a concrete transformer house (3'x3'x5') was erected on the property.

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Stewards' and maids' quarters were renovated in 1941 and the basement in 1945. The next major improvements came in 1948 with the enlargement of the kitchen and the demolition of the old frame kitchen wing.

A general renovation and repair of the house occurred in 1954. Minimum repairs were made during a change of occupancy in 1957. In 1961, it was anticipated that the quarters had a remaining useful life of 12 years. This fact and the age of the building made it seem best to dispose of it rather than to expend nearly \$12,000.00, which it was estimated would be required to rehabilitate it. However, since no replacement housing was available it was decided to go ahead with a large part of the work needed. In 1971 an interior decorator was employed to make overall recommendations for the refurnishing and interior renovation of the house. Mr. Arthur F. Mullen of Pensacola contracted to do the work. Mr. Mullen's recommendations called for an expenditure of approximately \$35,000.00 for the entertainment area of the first floor only. Unofficially, he indicated it would take about \$125,000.00 for the entire building. Mr. Mullen's recommendations were approved only in part and a request for something in excess of \$9,000.00 was sent out. Because of the size of the house and the rank of the occupants, the house is considered very costly in terms of money and time expended in keeping it in acceptable condition.

B. Historical Context:

The Quarters has customarily served as the home of the senior officer aboard the station. During the early days it was referred to as the Commandant's House. In recent years it has been designated as the residence of the Chief of Naval Air Training and most recently as the Quarters, Chief of Naval Training, a Vice Admiral's billet. It has been described as "the most historic structure aboard the Naval Air Station."

An aura of mystery has surrounded the house and there is a story compiled and written by Mrs. Mabel B. McCullough, Naval Air Station Librarian, entitled "The Ghosts of Quarters 'A'" which seems appropriate to quote in part.

"Proud Quarters 'A' has not only a background of high tenants and prominent guests, but many ghost stories are also associated with it. Back in the annals of time, Pensacola experienced several yellow fever epidemics. During one of them, the story goes that one of the Commandant's living quarters 'A' had the constant

fear that he would contact (sic.) the deadly disease. Known as the Colonel, probably through southern traditions, he decided to live in the cupola above the third floor because of the superstition that one could catch yellow fever in a high place. He was served his food in a basket which was raised and lowered by means of a pull rope. With each meal he insisted upon a bottle of rum which he considered as a tonic against the fever. One day his servant forgot the rum and he died soon thereafter of yellow fever. But the Colonel decided to remain in the house after his death. Perhaps this was because of a lovely lady dressed in white who lived in a small room to the right of the dining room on the first floor. She was equally transparent as he, but she was always clad in white with a scarf held over her head. It is said that she was hiding the fact that she had no face as she gallivanted about the house with the colonel."

This tale may sound somewhat unbelievable to anyone who has never inhabited the Commandant's house, but many former residents will attest to such unexplained occurrences as mysterious rappings on doors and the feeling of being followed step by step through the dark spooky corners of the old house.

An innocent pussy cat named Miss Patsy, who was owned by a recent occupant, was known to suddenly stop, look over her shoulder and hiss as if at some unseen intruder with no apparent reason.

If you should ever be invited to a costume ball at Quarters "A", scan all the guests carefully because masquerading as one of the invited couples might be the only permanent occupants of the Commandant's house - the playful old Colonel and his lady in white.

To confirm the story of unexplained mysterious occurrences in the house, the current resident, Mrs. Malcolm W. Cagle, wife of Vice Admiral Cagle, Chief of Naval Training, told this author about one such incident which happened recently. One night not long ago one of their daughters was awakened by the shaking of her bed. Thinking that it was her mother wishing to wake her, the daughter sleepily asked what she wanted. Upon receiving no answer, the daughter sat up and found to her amazement that no one was in the room. Thus, to add to the stories about the ghosts of Quarters 1, may now be included the "Case of the Unexplained Shaking Bed." Mrs. Cagle stated emphatically, however, that she did not believe in ghosts.

As the home of the ranking Naval Officer on the station for nearly a century and a half, the quarters has been host to a vast array of officialdom including throughout the years many of the high ranking officers of the Armed Forces and civilian officials of the local, state and national governments.

Prepared by:

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Historic American Buildings
Survey
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PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Replacing the original Commandant's Quarters destroyed during the Civil War, the present structure, built in 1874 in the Italianate mode, illustrates a governmental time lag in adopting mid-nineteenth century architectural styles. The house, a symmetrical structure with central roof gables, is somewhat regional in character with the two-story peripteral porches. The complex includes a brick wing with stepped gables and brick stable and carriage house structures which apparently pre-date the Civil War.
2. Condition of fabric: The structure is in good condition. The painted brick behind the porches is in excellent condition. Brick of the foundation, piers, and the third floor is badly deteriorated where exposed to weather and is moldering away from the mortar. 8"x10" sill wood on the first floor west porch and the second floor east porch were replaced in 1967. Window sash, frames of openings, cornice, and brackets all appear to be in good condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The main structure, a "double pile plan" with a central stair hall flanked by two rooms on either side, is approximately 40'x44'-6" with a five-bay front facade. The peripteral porch projects from the house approximately 11'. An

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early conservatory, approximately 13'-6" x 10', fills in the northwest corner of the veranda. East of the conservatory, in the center of the north porch, is a vestibule that forms a bathroom at the main stair landing and also encloses a service stair to the second floor. The remaining portion of the north porch, on the first floor, is filled-in with a pantry and new kitchen.

2. Foundations: The foundation walls are brick, common bond, a header course every sixth course with the outer walls 17" in thickness and the inner walls 14" in thickness. Brick piers, under the porch columns, are 13" square.
3. Walls: The exterior walls are common bond brick with a header course every seventh course. The walls of the first and second floors have been painted with many layers of white paint, while the brick color of the unpainted piers, foundations, and third floor level is a dark, rosy buff. Brick size is oversize $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$.
4. Structural system, framing: Brick bearing walls and interim brick partitions support the $2\frac{3}{4}$ " x $11\frac{1}{2}$ " floor joists of the first floor, approximately 15" on center. The porch floor is supported on $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 9" joists, 20" on center toenailed into beams, made up of two $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x $9\frac{1}{4}$ " members, running diagonally from the corner of the house to the brick piers.

In the attic, the belvedere is supported on a 4" x 12" sill attached to four 9" x 9" wood columns that extend from the third floor through to the attic. The ceiling joists are 2" x 8", 26" on center and the roof rafters are 2" x 10", $22\frac{1}{2}$ " on center.

5. Porches: The peripteral porch, supported on 10" x 10" wood columns, is chamfered above hand rail height with a plain slightly beveled base, notched to receive original bottom rail of the balustrade. The solid timber shaft has a necking applied, a torus between two fillets, and a modified Greek Revival Doric capital that supports corner brackets with a circle motif under diagonal "stick style" bracketing in the frieze space of each porch level. The diagonal bracing is chamfered to which beaded vertical boarding is applied. The central vertical brace in each bay is emphasized by a pendant, shaped like a plumb bob.

The veranda is screened with the original balustrading removed. Three bays of screening between each column are typical, with wrought iron supports for the handrail existing in the columns. Plant stand brackets exist on all columns except those at the corners. The upper brackets at the column midpoints and the

lower brackets at the column base have jig-saw cut scroll supports. The $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " tongue-and-groove flooring, painted gray, extends beyond the fascia and scotia moldings.

The handrail, with a 6" molded cap on a 2" x $3\frac{1}{2}$ " rail, survives in the gallery. Balusters are $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", 5" on center with the $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x $5\frac{1}{2}$ " bottom rail slightly beveled to receive the balusters. The bottom rail is the same height as the base of the columns. The gallery, like the veranda, is screened with the back sides of the column caps sheared off to receive the screen framing.

Under the porch at grade is a brick, paved areaway executed in a herringbone pattern, with a peripteral gutter drain built into the paving. An early brick structure fills in the areaway on the west, while a modern structure fills in the areaway on the east. The area beneath the north porch on the east side is enclosed with access being stair wells from the north terrace. The area beneath the north porch on the west side is partially enclosed with $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x $3\frac{3}{4}$ " slats 4" on center.

Steps to the south front porch are closed stringer, on a modern carriage. $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2" balusters on a molded stringer are 7" on center. A 10" x 10" square newel with a molded cap and a cast iron urn planter receives the molded hand rail. The bottom step is granite.

The porch ceilings are $3\frac{1}{2}$ " beaded boarding painted white.

The flight of steps from the enclosed conservatory is on a modern carriage with square newels, while the flight from the vestibule and the 1935 kitchen enclosure have a curved handrail, chamfered square newels, closed stringer, curved and beaded to match fascia of the porch. The kitchen stairs are under a wooden canopy with square balusters $5\frac{1}{2}$ " on center.

6. Chimneys: There are irregularly placed brick chimneys with corbeled caps above small modillion forms. The irregularity of the chimneys accommodate the bay windows of the two larger rooms of the first floor. There is a modern chimney at the northeast for the furnace in the basement that extends through the veranda and gallery.

7. Openings:

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- a. Doors and doorways: The front door is a pair of double doors with heavy panel molding defining inner and outer panels. The top inner panel of each leaf is glazed while the similar lower panel in each leaf is solid. The doors with a granite sill, are under a two-light transom, with a molded transom bar that has a segmentally arched door head, a stretcher in depth.

The interior of the doors have a simplified panel molding, the glazed area not defined with panel molding as is the exterior.

Doors from the north veranda enclosures are glazed modern sliding doors from the conservatory onto the veranda.

Kitchen doors are nine-light over one-panel doors.

Cellar doors are four-light over two-panel molded, mortise and tenon doors.

- b. Windows: Like the front door frame, the window frames are narrow with a molded cyma profile on the outer face. The sash is two-over-two with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " center muntin. Window heads are segmentally arched, a stretcher in depth. Evidence shows that the window frames have been patched where rebates existed for shutter hinges.

Cellar windows are two-over-two sash with a segmental arched head and brick sills.

At the first floor the south windows form jib doors that have inward opening, lower leaves, one panel each with a divided sill and a continuous parting beading so that when the jib doors are open, the sash can be lowered to the floor.

The east and west first floor larger rooms on each side of the hallway have squared bay windows: one-over-one sash in the side, double windows and one-over-one sash in the long sides, with the glazing proportions narrower and smaller than the main first floor glazing. The bay windows are sheathed in horizontal $3\frac{3}{4}$ " flush boarding with 5" corner boards that are received on a $7\frac{1}{2}$ " projecting base and a $4\frac{1}{2}$ " ceiling board. The wide flat trim of each window (there is no mullion) consists of a two-inch flat backband on a 7" plain trim board. Sills are plain and receive the trim.

Third floor windows are centrally located, two-over-two semi-circular arched sash. Other windows on the third floor are outward opening double casement; two per opening.

The conservatory glazing is typical two-over-two sash. One two-over-two sash survives at the veranda while two-, three-light transoms survive over the sliding glass door.

Kitchen sash consist of six-over-six modern sash.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape and covering: The main roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is hipped and rises to a belvedere, which is totally enclosed.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The cornice has a cyma recta crown mold, widely overhanging soffit, and a small cyma recta over cavetto bedmold.

The soffit of the eaves is supported on brackets which are doubled at the corners. The center of each elevation contains a small roof gable containing the semi-circular arch of the central window. The gable eaves, supported on modillions with brackets spaced between third floor windows, are higher than the main eaves.

- c. Belveders: There is a hip-roofed belvedere, reached by interior stairs, with a classical cornice. It is presently completely enclosed and contains a massive ventilating system with a large fan opening and hood on the north elevation. One board door opens from the north elevation. A circa 1875 drawing indicates that the roof originally had a roof deck, balustrated, instead of a belvedere. A 1910 photograph indicates that there was anthemion cresting at the apex of the third floor gables.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. First floor: To the west of the central hall with a stairway, is a double parlor with a large room in the

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southwest corner containing a bay window alcove separated from the room by an archway. The room also has a projecting chimney breast on an inside partition. Separated from the southwest room by a flat archway which originally had sliding doors as indicated on a 1935 plan, the northwest room lacks a mantelpiece, but has arched, built-in bookcases on either side of the chimney breast. The jib doors and sash have been removed between the enclosed conservatory and the northwest room as have the hall doors, with cased openings, into both rooms.

The central stair hall has a powder room built into the vestibule open from the area under the stair landing.

The dining room, in the northeast corner, and the largest of the two rooms east of the stair hall, has a similar alcove within the bay window and also has a similar flat arch which formally had sliding doors separating the two rooms. The bay window provides the only light for the dining room and one north opening contains a doorway to the kitchen while it appears a matching opening has been completely filled-in. The front, southeast room has a pair of jib doors and the door to the central hall also is a cased opening. Two other doors, one on either side of the chimney breast in the dining room, exist.

- b. Second floor: The basic plan is repeated on the second floor with its central stair hall, which is enclosed at the south to provide a bathroom area. This bathroom, along with the bathroom which separates the west bedrooms, appear to be original spaces. The window reveals are treated to match the jib doors of the other openings, but are fixed in place. The east bedrooms are separated by closets, one opening into each room, with a jib door opening from a short access hall onto the east gallery.

All the exterior openings of each bedroom originally were jib doors, though one in each room has been altered to provide space for an air conditioner at floor level.

There are shallow closets built into the chimney breasts in the west bedrooms.

- c. Third floor: The third floor has a cross hall at right angles to a stair hall with a bedroom in each corner and a bathroom filling the west end of the cross hall. The bedrooms generally have shallow closets built in around the chimney breast. The stair hall, with stairs to the attic space and the belvedere, is screened from the main stairway and the cross hall with adjustable louvered blinds, and a louvered door, all original.
2. Stairways: The main stairway rises for the central hallway in a $8\frac{1}{2}$ " rise and a 10" run, open stringer, with scrolled step ends and two turned balusters per tread that support a molded hand rail, 6" across. The handrail begins at a plain newel, chamfered almost to an octagonal section, with chamfers terminating into a rounded top. The rail, which curves at each landing to provide a long oval plan well, continues to the third floor and dies into the wall. The stair is a dog-leg type with full landings.

The service stair in the vestibule constructed within the north porch area has quarter turns with winders and rises to the first landing of the main stair where it provides access to the bathroom at the landing level. The stair has been extended with a short, straight run to the glazed vestibule opening into the northeast bedroom from the north gallery. The stair hall is sheathed in $4\frac{1}{4}$ " flush boarding with a torus scotia dado rail up the stair way.

The belvedere stair, with $11\frac{1}{2}$ " rise, $8\frac{3}{4}$ " run, has a turned newel, plain molded rail, thin turned balusters, two to a step, and a beaded stringer fascia.

3. Flooring: Flooring material of the first floor is inaccessible as there is carpeting throughout. The second floors are $5\frac{1}{2}$ " quarter sawn yellow pine while the third floors are $5\frac{1}{2}$ " straight sawn yellow pine. The second and third floor bathrooms are tiled, while the kitchen has vinyl flooring material. The south, central second floor bathroom has had its floor level raised by 5 inches, apparently for plumbing.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Generally, the walls and ceilings are plastered, with the exception of the first floor stair hall which is wallpapered and the stair well and the northwest rooms with

printed wallpaper. The landing bathroom has a fiberboard ceiling and all bathrooms have ceramic tile wainscots. Several first floor walls have modern sand finish plaster and the northeast third floor room has a board ceiling.

5. Doorways and doors: The main doorways of the first and second floors have heavily molded trim with an undercut roll molding, all mitered. At the first floor, original doorways are 8'-4½" high, 2" thick, with five panels: two long over one horizontal over two short. The panels have heavy panel molding and are further emphasized by an astragal molding applied to the panel. The doors are fully mortise and tenoned. The flat archways (height of opening - 9'-10") between the rooms originally had sliding doors which are now missing. The door to the powder room on the first floor is four-panel like those on the second floor.

At the second floor the main doorways have similar undercut, heavily molded trim. Major doorways have two-light transoms, molded transom bars, four-panel doors with similar panel moldings. The doorways in the west bathroom hall, the landing bath and the vestibule stairway have a simple molded trim like the doorways of the third floor. There are also plainer four-panel doors, without the heavy panel molding. Closet doors do not have transoms and all interior trim which extends to the floor is received on a shaped plinth.

6. Decorative features and trim: The windows and jib doors of the first and second floors have trim which matches that of the doorways. The window reveals are splayed and have a plain jamb and soffit. Under the sash in each bay window, a panel matches the jib door panels and the sill of the windows is a molded continuation of the inner molding of the window trim, mitered at the junction.

The third floor windows have the molded architrave trim, like the doorways, and have molded sills which receive the trim. Exterior arched central windows have square heads on the interior.

The baseboard of the first and second floors has a torus over a cavetto cap on the 10" high baseboard and the baseboard of the third floor is a plain 7½" board. The molded baseboard continues up the stair run of the main stair and stops at the third floor.

The first floor hall cornice has a large cavetto that defines the ceiling panel. The cavetto above the frieze space is separated from the wall by an ovolo molding. The main rooms of both floors

have a ceiling surface that is slightly recessed behind a continuous band which has rounded corners that run around the room as part of the plaster cornices. The cornices of the main first floor rooms consist primarily of fascia, separated from the ceiling soffit by a small ovolo molding. The fascia has a drip extension separating it from the soffit which is separated from the frieze space by a cyma reversa bed molding. The frieze, which projects from the wall, is terminated with a large bead, and is ornamented with dogwood type rosettes approximately 24" on center.

The plaster cornices of the second floor rooms are typically cavetto molding above an astragal molding applied directly to the wall surface to define the frieze space. There are no cornices on the third floor.

The bay window archways have a cavetto molding trim on the room side only which appears to be in plaster. Each archway, an elliptical arch, has an enriched key stone motif. The parlor's is foliated while the dining room's has a cluster of grapes.

Three of the four marble mantelpieces survive on the first floor. The parlor has a white marble, segmentally arched, open fire box, white ceramic tile hearth, and a molded and curved mantel shelf of marble. The frontispiece is enriched with Eastlake type incised decorations, particularly in the keystone and jamb roundels. The spandrels are plain. In the dining room, the mantelpiece is porphyry (mottled red and white stone), segmentally arched, closed fire box with a modern looking metal facing. The mantel shelf is molded with paneled spandrels and the hearth has been carpeted over. The south east room has a white marble, semi-circular, stilted arch with enriched keystone, plain spandrels, molded mantle shelf, closed firebox and the hearth carpeted over. The northwest room has a projecting chimney breast with the mantle missing. Second floor mantles exist in three of the bedrooms and are plain white marble, semi-circular stilted arches with plain keystone, white marble slab hearths with wood edging. There is no definition of spandrels.

The semi-circular arched bookcases in the northwest room are trimmed with a torus molding which miters into the torus molding of the baseboard. The soffits of the bookcases are arched and the shelves have an astragal molded edge and are fixed in place.

7. Notable hardware: The front door has an early doorbell mounted directly on the door with an exterior turn handle; inside bell case is lettered: "Corbin's Bell, New Britain."

Surviving first floor doors have mortised locks with brass knobs and cast-iron butt hinges, some of which have ornamental pull pin finials and incised designs.

A cast-iron ornamental clothes hook exists in the landing bathroom.

Most of the second floor doors have early 20th century hardware with brass knobs and backplates.

A cast-iron coal grate and burner survives in the firebox of the second floor southeast bedroom. There are cast-iron burners in other second floor fireplaces.

Third floor doors have cast-iron carpenter's locks and plain butt hinges. The third floor windows have cast-iron hardware for operating the casement window sash which may have been installed as part of the interior screening of the windows.

The jib doors are secured with a dead bolt which extends into the floor and a small latch under the sill which secures each leaf. This hardware appears to be brass. The sash is secured with early 20th century sash locks while the hinges are cast-iron butt hinges, some of which are modern.

8. Mechanical equipment:

a. Heating, air conditioning:

The house is steam heated with grates in the first floor rooms in the floor, sheet metal radiators in second floor rooms and cast-iron radiators on third floor rooms and kitchen rooms.

The house is air conditioned with individual room air conditioners at the second and third floors. At the second floor one set of jib doors has been removed in each room to accommodate the air conditioner. Third floor air conditioners are set into the windows. The first floor appears to be centrally air conditioned.

b. Lighting: The light fixtures are generally 1950 fixtures.

c. Plumbing: The plumbing fixtures in the house are new in appearance while the pedestal sink, toilet and shower stall in the landing bath were installed in 1939.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The front facade of the house faces south on North Avenue, the front entrance forming the terminal point of Central Avenue, now used as a pedestrian walk only. The eastern edge of the property is bounded by Rockwell Avenue in use now as a driveway to the garage and the north portion of the site is bounded by Saufley Street and the original old perimeter wall of the Navy Yard. West of Quarters 1, lie other residential quarters that comprise "Captains Row" while the V.I.P. Guest House and the old Armory and Chapel are adjacent on the south.
2. Historic landscape design: A large terrace, paved with brick in a herringbone pattern, exists on the north side of the house. Access to the terrace is from the kitchen and conservatory porches. Three planters on the terrace contain fig trees.

The entrance walk, 14'-0" wide and paved in a brick, herringbone pattern, extends from the sidewalk along North Avenue. At the property line are two granite columns which contain wrought-iron gates, installed in 1935, which make up the entrance gateway. Concrete bollards, 3'-0" high with a concrete ball, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter on top connected with a heavy, black painted chain, line the entrance walk.

A 4'-0" wide, brick walk paved in a herringbone pattern, extends from the front entrance walk around the house on the east and west to the terrace on the north.

Concrete sidewalks, 4'-0" wide, connect the north terrace to the old stable and carriage house located at the rear of the property on the north side.

A grape arbor, flanked by a single row of roses on either side, covers a concrete walk from the terrace to the lawn.

A stone rubble wall covered with creeping fig, is 3'-0" high and 16" wide at the top and extends across the width of the property on the south side, connecting to the granite columns at the entrance walk. On the north, a brick wall 5'-6" high with a wooden gate constructed of 2" x 4"s painted a redwood stain, 6'-0" x 4'-6" connects the stable and the carriage house.

A narrow, 3'-6" wide brick walk from the driveway on the east, connects to the brick walk around the east side of the house. Two large stucco covered pillars flank the walk in the vicinity of the kitchen wing and an entrance gate remains on the Rockwell Avenue driveway side.

Plant materials consist of pecan, live oak, and arborvitae in the lawn areas with oleander, anise, azaleas and varieties of cut flowers making up isolated areas of plantings among the trees. Foundation plantings are of podocarpus, azaleas and cut flowers. Walks are lined with liriope and yaupon.

3. Outbuildings: A covered walk and porch connect the old brick kitchen wing to the main house. Adjacent to the kitchen wing is a modern, two car garage, built in 1937.

In the northwest corner of the site sits the old carriage and forage house, presently used as a warehouse and used after the Civil War as a marine barracks. In the northeast corner of the site is the old stable, also presently in use as a warehouse. Between the stable and carriage house are two brick greenhouses of which only one has glass remaining in it. All that remains of the other is the brick foundation, which is being used as a potting bed.

A brick cistern, 10'-0" x 24'-0", sits east of the kitchen wing and west of the driveway.

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Historic American Buildings
Survey
Summer 1972

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings and other records:

Measured drawings, floor plans and index cards indicating architectural, mechanical, electrical and general work on the Quarters, Chief of Naval Training, in Engineering Department, Public Works Center, NAS, Pensacola, Florida, Records are basically World War I to present.

Measured drawings, floor plans, Navy Yard maps in Bureau of Yards and Docks Plan Files, Navy Department, on microfilm, copy in Old Military Records Branch, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Index (16 mm.) see last part of Reel 13 and first part of Reel 14. Drawings, etc. of Pensacola Navy Yard are numbered 800-1-1 to 800-45-407, Reels 641

through 648.5 (35 mm.). Records date from about 1829 to end of World War II.

B. Early Views: There are at least four views which warrant mention in regard to the Quarters: (1) The earliest view is an engraving of the residence about 1875, although there is some question about the accuracy of the engraving. This is found in the "Pictorial History of the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida," a copy of which is in the Commanding Officer's office; (2) View of the Commandant's Quarters in 1910, a picture published in the Souvenir Booklet of 1940 (see bibliography); (3) View of the building in 1926 showing the hurricane damage to the structure. Photograph at the Naval Aviation Museum, NAS, Pensacola, Florida, Negative #010200; and (4) A view of the quarters in 1940, a picture published in the Souvenir Booklet of 1940.

C. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Pensacola, Florida. Naval Air Station Library. Typed manuscript. "The Ghosts of Quarters "A" (by Mabel McCullough). A copy is at the Naval Air Station Library.

Washington, D.C. National Archives. Old Military Records Branch. Pensacola Navy Yard Log (selected years), Records Group 45, Entry 336.

Building Property Records. Plant Account Office, Public Works Center, U.S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida.

2. Secondary and published sources:

U.S. Navy. Annual Reports of the Navy Department. Washington, D.C. 1873-

Pensacola Chapter of the Navy Relief Society and the Gosport (the monthly magazine of the Naval Air Station). A Souvenir Booklet 1940.

Young, Lucien. United States Navy Yard and Station. Written 1910 and published 1964. A copy is at the Naval Air Station Library.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) under joint sponsorship of the National Park Service, The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Florida, and the Historic Pensacola Preservation Board. Measured and drawn during the summer of 1972 under the direction of John Poppeliers, chief of HABS, by: Rodd L. Wheaton, (Architect, HABS), June Project Supervisor; John A. Sanderson (University of Florida), July-August Project Supervisor; Dr. William S. Coker (University of West Florida), Historian; John M. Szubski (Princeton University), Architect; and by Student Assistant Architects: J. Tucker Bishop (University of Texas, Austin); John C. Hecker (University of Illinois, Urbana) and Scott A. Kinzy (University of Nebraska) at the United States Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida. Susan McCown, a HABS staff historian in the Washington, D.C. office, edited the written descriptive and architectural data in the fall of 1980. Jack Boucher, a HABS staff photographer, took the documentary photographs in March of 1974.